



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1877.

The bold and straightforward course Governor Hampton is pursuing, and the homage that is paid him in Washington, is so exceedingly galling to the radicals that they cannot conceal their envy and animosity engendered by his acknowledged superiority, and manifest their displeasure by saying that he is "too exacting," and "that his extreme demands will result in more favorably contrasting Governor Chamberlain's conservative offer to stand by the decision of any arbitrators appointed by the President." They also say that "another thing that is being much commented upon consists in the ovations that are being daily given to him. Old and thoughtful men quietly murmur against it, and say that so much lionizing is in bad taste," and that "the talk is so general on the subject that some emphatically assert that in less than a fortnight there will be throughout the North such an uprising of sentiment as will call people to their senses," the acknowledgment of unshod and unclean in a Southern man in the national capital to be the excuse for "firing the Northern heart." The radicals talk this way, but we don't believe their sentiments are entertained by the people of the North.

Gov. Kemper, in vetoing the bill for the lease of the James River and Kanawha Canal, says:

"In common with a great number of those who have most consistently and earnestly supported the policy of a through water line, I hold that an immediate connection with the coal fields by rail is necessary to save the water line. Reluctant, and among the last to accept any substitute for the canal even as a temporary expedient confined to a short section of its line, I yield to the necessity which dictates the construction of the railway link, in order to preserve the canal for the present and to extend it in the future. If it is the purpose of the General Assembly to act further on the subject, no constitutional effort shall be wanting on my part to facilitate the passage of any measure which may commend itself to their wisdom and independent judgment. Satisfied that this bill, if approved, would result in the foreclosure and sale of the canal, I deem it not at all unlikely that the failure of the present General Assembly to act further on the subject would produce the same result. Whatever the legislation necessary to save the water-line, it is possible to perfect it; and I deprecate the possibility that the loss of that great property should be due to legislative non-action."

The veto was sustained by the Senate yesterday.

The Governor has approved the Moffett whiskey punch bill, and it is now a law. There seems to be very much misapprehension as to the effect of the bill upon the wholesale liquor trade. Wholesale liquor dealers selling not less than five gallons pay a tax of \$150. Wholesale or retail dealers who sell not less than one gallon pay \$250, and forty cents on every sale of one gallon, and ten cents on each gallon not exceeding five, and be subject to all the provisions relative to retail dealers when selling in quantities greater than one gallon for consumption within the State to persons other than licensed retail or bar-room keepers. This will surely be interpreted by the legal advisers of the Commissioners of the Revenue in such way as to give outside wholesale liquor dealers no possible advantage over such dealers within the State. The practical effect of the law will be to raise the price of drinks to the consumer, and in no wise to lessen the profits of the seller. It is estimated that the State revenue derived from the Alexandria bar rooms will amount to \$55 per day.

It is now said in Washington that Mr. Chamberlain will be tendered a foreign mission—either to Spain, Switzerland, or France—and that the only obstacle to such appointment lies in the probability of its rejection by the Senate. There can be no doubt that the President's relation to both Messrs. Chamberlain and Packard is an exceedingly awkward one. He is indebted mainly to them for the position he now holds, and he will be utterly devoid of gratitude if he does not recompense them in some shape; and sending them abroad will probably be as satisfactory to them and the people at large as any other mode by which he can pay his debt. It would certainly relieve the country of two finished rascals; and as the reputation of the United States in foreign countries cannot possibly be injured after such Ministers as Schueck, Sickles, Kilpatrick, Cramer, and Russell, we see no reason why the Senate should hesitate to confirm the appointments.

When it was announced that Mr. Melio, the managing man of the Florida retraining board, had been paid for his services by a commission as Associate Judge of the U. S. Court for New Mexico, a great commotion was created among the radicals from that territory, in Washington, by the unfounded report that he is a negro, and they were loud in their assertions that New Mexico would not stand a negro Judge. Officers in the South may, can, must, will, and shall be filled by negroes, but its different with the States in the North and West.

Mr. Oakley Hall, whose mysterious disappearance from New York, a short time since, has been the subject of much newspaper comment, is in London. The knowledge that he is alive will induce his numerous friends throughout the country to forgive him for the anxiety he has caused them.

The rumor that President Hayes had been served at the instance of Mr. Tilden with papers preliminary to the institution of quo warranto proceedings against him is unfounded.

W. M. Beach shot and badly wounded L. H. Coe in Memphis last night.

News of the Day.

General Longstreet has become a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

The services of all the temporary clerks in the Navy Department are to be dispensed with. The indecent play, *St. Salem*, which was so attractive, at the Avenue Theatre, Washington, has been interdicted by the police.

The Clinton Avenue Congregational Church in New York refuse to hold communion with a church which has Mr. Beecher for its pastor.

In a raid upon an illicit distillery in Wexago county, North Carolina, on Wednesday last, by Deputy Marshal Ray, two men of his posse were killed and the marshal himself wounded. He was unaccompanied by troops.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company compels its employees to abstain from liquor, and the Reading Railroad Company have issued orders prohibiting the employment of the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Mr. Maurice Strakosch will give a performance on Prof. Gray's wonderful invention, "The Telephone," in Washington next Thursday. Musical melodies will be performed in Philadelphia and distinctly heard by the audience at Lincoln Hall.

The confession of A. M. Ames, organizer of the labor union of Ohio, who is now under arrest, confirms a previous report that the organization is responsible for the recent reign of terror in Ohio and vicinity, and that the Council of Nine were its agents.

Fifteen young ladies from various parts of the country, the first class of Dr. Ebel's plan for "study tours," sailed from New York yesterday. Many friends of the tourists were at the dock to witness their departure. The second class will sail in a short time.

Allison Nailor and A. Lodiagh, two well known lively stable keepers of Washington, had a fight, yesterday, for the privilege of riding Governor Hampton in their carriages, and Mrs. Dr. Walker was made indignant by the refusal of the clerk of Willard's hotel to send her card to the Governor.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county, Ohio, Judge Brunst yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, granting a perpetual injunction against the use of a wire recently erected between Cincinnati and Parkersburg by the defendants.

South Carolina.

The President, in conversation, yesterday, with a friend, is understood to have said that, notwithstanding the circumstances attending the contests in the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, he did not believe in military interference in the political affairs of those States, as it was not warranted by the Constitution or the laws; that there was no objection to the presence of the troops in those States, for it was in the discretion of the President to station them anywhere within the United States that he might see fit; that there were troops stationed in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and many other States, and there was no reason why they should not be stationed in South Carolina and Louisiana. But, in his mind, there was objection to the troops occupying the State House and other State buildings, particularly in support of one of the rival claimants for gubernatorial authority; that the circumstances under which troops are to be used in any State are defined by laws on the subject; that when the troops are withdrawn from the State Houses at Columbia and New Orleans, provided it should be so decided, the troops will be kept near at hand against any emergency that might arise necessitating the security of the lives and property of any class of citizens. By this course the States will be permitted to resume their autonomy. But, at the same time, it will be the duty of the Government to see that the rights of every class of citizens are properly protected, and this will be done.

In carrying out this constitutional method of restoring these States to the full exercise of their constitutional rights, there is no disposition to evade any responsibility that rests upon the Government to see that the laws are observed and that the elections are properly conducted. On this subject there need be no quietude in the minds of those citizens who might feel some apprehensions on account of the proposed changed relations of the army to the political affairs of the States. It is believed that the order withdrawing the troops from the State House at Columbia will be issued within a few days. In the case of Louisiana nothing will be done until after the return of the commission.

The Cabinet, in a session of fully three hours yesterday, fully discussed the South Carolina question. No vote was taken, but the expression of opinion of different members showed that on a division the majority would be in favor of the immediate withdrawal of troops from the State House.

The Council of Nine.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—A Chicago dispatch says:—J. M. Swain a member of the Council of Nine has made a confession of the manner in which the affairs of the Council were conducted which agrees with the previously published statements of the deliberate plans which were laid involving the destruction of property and the taking of life both white and Chinese. Among those who it seems were proposed to the Council as fit subjects of their murderous designs was Hon. John Bidwell, candidate for Governor on the independent ticket during the last campaign, who was inimical to the order on account of employing Chicanos on his ranch, in the vicinity of Chico. The Council appears to have been composed of three captains, each of whom appointed two lieutenants. Each captain had a certain district assigned him in which to operate. The manner in which the members of the secret organization laid their plans for burning and blowing up the buildings in Chinatown and manufacturing establishments in which Chinese were employed and discussed the propriety and expediency of making war with parties who had fomented their country is almost incredible. All the prisoners have been removed to the jail in Orville, the county seat, and every precaution taken to render their escape or rescue impossible. Double guards are stationed with and without the jail and the approaches to the town are patrolled by an armed force. The excitement over the disclosures of the criminals is intense, mingled with fear that the determined action of the authorities and citizens will not be sufficient to deter other members of the Labor Union from seeking to avenge the arrest of their companions.

Edward Moran, of Cheyenne, W. T., who left Deadwood, D. T., with a team, was stopped yesterday by two armed men five miles from Deadwood, who tied him to a tree and stripped him, taking from him \$200 in gold dust, some currency and a watch and chain. An attempt, made to "jump a street," was prevented by a body of armed citizens. People are anxious for the protection of law, and its long delay renders the formation of a vigilance committee almost a necessity.

The number of Little's Living Age for March 31st, with as is usual a table of interesting and instructive contents, has been received from its publishers in Boston.

Virginia News.

Every carpenter in Fredericksburg is now employed.

A new woolen mill is to be started at Orange Court House.

William Patterson was thrown from his horse and killed near New Hope, Augusta county, last Monday.

Two houses on Jackson, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in Lynchburg, were destroyed by fire last Thursday.

Wm. T. Baddoo, of Westmoreland, while gunning, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun on the 21st instant.

Dr. G. K. Plaster had forty three sheep killed by dogs, on his farm, in Loudoun county, last week, but the Legislature will not pass a dog law.

A little son of Mr. Clinedinst, of Staunton, was badly wounded a day or two ago by the accidental discharge of a pistol that he was carrying in his pocket.

The Royal Land Company has accepted a proposal from Judge Crichter to extend their Narrow Gauge Railroad from Fredericksburg to Wicomico within the next twelve months.

Mr. Archibald Blair, of Augusta county, was thrown from his horse and badly injured, two or three days before the time appointed for his marriage, but the Staunton Vindicator says that when that day came he made his friends prop him up in bed until the marriage ceremony was performed.

Mr. T. V. Revely was married to Miss Annie Bull, at Orange Court House, last Tuesday. The attendants were Mr. Marcus Bull and Miss Augusta McElair Colgate, Miss Louie Bull and Mr. Howard Revely, Miss Fanny Grynes and Mr. E. Stofor, Miss Ella Newman and Col. H. Lee Wallis, Miss Alice Williams and Maj. Thos. P. Wallace. The ushers were Messrs. Peter V. D. Moncure and Haywood T. Taliaferro.

Edward P. Chamberlayne, a deaf mute, brother of the editor of the Richmond State, living in Orange county, was run over by the southern bound passenger train on the Virginia Midland Railroad, near Madison Run, Thursday.

The engineer, seeing the man on the track, blew the whistle to admonish him of danger, but of course it was not heeded; before the train could be checked it struck him and knocked him from the track, inflicting injuries from which he died in a few hours afterward. Medical aid was rendered, but proved useless. No blame whatever is attached to the engineer.

Letter from Florida.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

ST. JOHN'S RIVER, FLORIDA, March 26.—

As everybody that comes to Florida must go up (or, as we go south all the time, it seems more correct to say down) the St. John's, which rises near the centre of the peninsula, running north to the ocean, its mouth being only a few miles from the Georgia line. The seal-brown color of the water, not only of this river, but of all the streams I have seen in the State, is very noticeable, and does not look as if a bath in it would result favorably for cleansing. To Palatka, seventy-five miles above Jacksonville, the river often reaches a width of six miles, and is no where narrower than the Potomac off Alexandria. Fifteen miles above Jacksonville we stop at Mandarin, where Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has her residence, an orange grove surrounding it, and nearly hiding her picturesque little brown cottage, which is also over-shadowed by two immense water oaks, and is one of the prettiest places on the river. The next point of any interest at which we stop is Green Cove Springs, quite celebrated for curing rheumatism. At every landing on the river plenty of hotels and boarding houses of all classes are found. At Yocoi, fifty-three miles from Jacksonville, we wait for the train from St. Augustine, fifteen miles distant. Palatka we reach at 6 p. m., where we tie up for the night, so that passengers may see the entire river by daylight. This is the largest town on the St. John's except Jacksonville, having a population of about 1,500, with a newspaper, ship yard, telegraph office, several mills, &c. The streets are lined with wild orange trees full of fruit, and add much to the beauty of the town. Opposite this place is Hart's orange grove of six acres, said to be one of the handsomest and most highly cultivated in the State. Four thousand five hundred oranges were taken from one tree last year. From this place up we have a succession of lakes: First, Little Lake George, four miles wide and seven long; then Big Lake George, twelve miles wide and eighteen long, and is dotted with islands; one called Rembert, having an extent of 1,700 acres, with a very large orange grove on it; next Lake Monroe, five miles wide and seven long. The river between these lakes narrows down to about one-third of a mile, and in some places much narrower, is very crooked, and the necessity of a separate engine and engineer for each wheel here appeared; the turns were so short that with the rudder they could not be made, so that we were steered by the wheels, stopping first one wheel, or backing with one and going ahead with the other, making the shortest kind of turns with ease. Our principal amusement now, after passing Lake George, is watching for alligators, only two large ones, one about ten feet, and the other eight feet long, yet showing themselves to our benefit. The people here say one alligator will not attack any one; as for me they would get a chance if I knew it, for all the horrible looking creatures there are the most horrible. At the head of Lake Monroe we land at Mellenville and stop at the Mellenville Hotel for the night; the next day we take a carriage for the Orono House, kept by Dr. Wm. A. Spencer, formerly of Westmoreland county, Va., where we received an old Virginia welcome, and at once felt at home. This place is three miles from Mellenville, or Sanford, and is the only place (we learned before reaching it) that has had anything like its complement of visitors this winter, which was soon explained when we reached it. The mansion is situated on a beautifully sloping bank, about one hundred yards from Orono Lake, a charming little body of water, covering about eight acres, fed by a spring of perfectly clear water. This lake empties into another a few yards from it, and to the right, covering about forty acres, is Silver Lake; a much larger one to the left, and further off, is called Golden Lake. Three more beautiful sheets of water cannot be found, and rowing and sailing on them are our greatest pleasures. The Doctor knows what good living is, and his guests will unite in saying that he has put that knowledge to good purpose in providing for them. Everybody here is crazy on the orange culture, and you are constantly warned not to get the fever. We will not enter on this most interesting question in this letter, as it is long enough already.

Foreign News.

The immediate signature of the Russian protocol by England is regarded as assured. A rupture between Turkey and Montenegro is regarded as less probably than of late. The Kurd natives of Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey, are plundering the Christian villages. Mr. Layard, who temporarily succeeds Sir Henry Elliott at Constantinople, has a strong pro-Turkish record. The Pope was carried to the small gallery at St. Peter's yesterday, to see the Grand Friday services.

DIED.

Suddenly, at Madison Run station, Orange county, Va., on Thursday morning, March 29, Mr. EDWARD P. Y. CHAMBERLAYNE, eldest son of the late Dr. Lewis W. Chamberlayne, in the 62d year of his age.

Letter from Richmond.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

RICHMOND, VA., March 30, 1877.—The following is the text of the bill with reference to the assessment of city property:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That in cities and towns of this Commonwealth the assessment of the real property for taxation shall, in no case, exceed the value at which such property is assessed for the purposes of State taxation; and such cities and towns shall, in all cases for purposes of taxation, adopt the State assessments.

2. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the foregoing section, whether contained in the charter of any city or town or in the general law, are hereby repealed; provided, that nothing in this act shall in any wise effect any assessment of taxes made prior to the passage of this act, or any taxes payable during the year 1877.

3. This act shall be in force from its passage. It has been suggested that the use of the Moffett bell punch will prevent bar-keepers from selling liquor on Sunday, for the reason that it will be heard on the street.

As the "immortal J. N." would say, the "pressure" against Major E. L. Van Lew's reappointment as postmaster of this city is heavy—very heavy.

The Governor has approved the Moffett whiskey punch bill, and it is now a law. It will, however, be some time before it goes into effect, as the contract for making the punches has yet to be given out, and after they are made it will take some time to distribute them. Therefore the liquor dealers in Alexandria need not begin putting up the price of drinks yet. There will be a lively fight for the contract for making the punches. There's money in it.

Much disappointment is manifested here because the Governor vetoed the canal bill. It was believed that if the provisions of this bill had been carried out Richmond would have been greatly benefited.

Mr. Conly, special correspondent of the London Times, is in the city. He will travel through Virginia and write up the labor question. He expresses himself as having been agreeably surprised at the success of the English settlers in Virginia. Everywhere he has been in the State so far he has found the Englishmen doing well.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill in reference to freight and passenger rates on railroads was taken up and ordered to its engrossment. The bill provides that no road shall charge for passenger transportation over three and a-half cents per mile for first-class fare, to which may be added five per cent, for the first ten miles for parlor, sleeper, dining-room or drawing-room cars, and for each succeeding ten miles two and a-half per cent. additional. The bill was amended in no material particulars. There were but nine votes against its engrossment.

The Senate passed the bill increasing the pay of the county judges of Richmond and Westmoreland counties.

The House passed the bill appropriating \$16,250 to the Blackburg College.

The trial of Col. Crittenden will come up in the House next week or the week after.

The bills requiring voters to produce receipt of payment of State capitation tax before being permitted to vote; to enforce the constitutional amendments restricting the right of suffrage to citizens who shall have paid to the State before the day of election the capitation tax required by law; and amending an act prescribing general provisions in relation to commissioners of the revenue and the assessment of taxes, &c., were passed.

The following acts have become laws:—To authorize the Council of Falls Church, Fairfax county, to take charge of that portion of the Fairfax and Georgetown turnpike lying within the corporate limits of said town; to amend and re-enact the 12th, 13, and 14th sections of chapter 78 of the Code of 1873, in relation to the pay of county superintendents of schools; to establish a department of agriculture, mining and manufacturing for the State; for the protection of sheep in the county of Panamint; to provide for a general index to debts, wills, and fiduciary accounts in counties or corporations that have not been supplied; to amend a basis of municipal taxation on the real property in cities and towns; to amend and re-enact sections 18 and 19 of chapter 13 of the Code of 1873, in relation to pay and mileage of members of the General Assembly; to amend and re-enact section 4 of the act approved March 25, 1875, entitled an act to provide for the appointment of fish commissioners for the State of Virginia; for the protection of game; and to authorize the Secretary of the Commonwealth to furnish the clerks of the County Courts of Accomac, Northumberland, Westmoreland, King George, Stafford, Prince William, Fairfax, Alexandria, Loudoun, Middlesex, Matthews, and Gloucester, with certain public documents.

Telegraphic Summary.

The State Bank of Harrisburg has suspended. Todd Durfee was killed by Darius Manchester at Bridgeport, R. I., yesterday.

Fanny Schnargel has been arrested for poisoning oil on and setting fire to the man in the brewery in New York a day or two ago.

Martin Brand was killed near Walton, Ky., yesterday, while taking possession of a piece of land just awarded him by the court, by James Williams, who was occupying it.

The Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland R. R. has been put in the hands of a receiver, and all the men employed by the late Eastern managers have been discharged.

Joseph Clever, one of the men implicated by Lewis in the Mountain Meadows massacre, confesses that he was there, but that he was sent away before the massacre took place and hurried forward messengers who had dispatches ordering that the emigrants be spared.

The Situation.

We may see a great democratic victory in 1880 and have some ground to secure it. Long life and prosperity to the republic then!

We may see civil war in four years. We may see sectional strife in a few months—"Quien Sabe?"

Should the federal government continue to administer the affairs of sovereign states, its future party purpose, and the democratic House of Representatives refuse to appropriate money to support a federal army, can any man say what a day will bring forth?

At best there must be an unhealthy public opinion in any nation whose underlying sentiment of safety is the government of the majority, and the pulse of the country must show a feverish condition when it is felt and controlled by a minority President fraudulently installed in power.

If Hayes sticks to the constitution and does right by practically acknowledging that each and every State in the union possesses identically the same rights and privileges in their relation to the general government and to each other, his administration, coming in by stealth, may at least go out in peace.

But should the Congress of his unscrupulous advisers, who has absorbed of late in carriages and elsewhere, prevail, the honest citizens of this country may well look forward, with the maintenance of liberty a far, the perpetuity of republican institutions will be a failure. The constitution is the basis of the ship of state. Remove your hand from it, and no one can tell upon what rock the rudderless vessel will strike.

If I were asked how could the light houses of law be once more re-established and the national flag be planted into the calm waters of a constitutional harbor, I would answer: By refusing further credit to pledges or promises of republican leaders; by rejecting all compromises; by entering into no entangling agreements; but let the democratic conservative party of the country act for the very hour as if they dared to recognize the superiority of a position which a majority of a million of white votes bestowed, and dared to maintain all the rights it confers.

BOTH-EDITS.

City School Board.

The Board held a very short meeting last night, present: S. C. Neale, esq., chairman, and Messrs. J. S. Beach, Gregory, Kemper, Marbury, McKenzie and Whittington, Trustees, and the Superintendent of Schools, Messrs. Addison and Burke came in just as the Board adjourned.

After the minutes of the last regular and a subsequent called meeting had been read, Mr. Kemper, from the Committee on School Houses and Furniture, reported that it had been found necessary to rebuild the outhouse of the Lee building on account of its dangerous condition, and presented the bills therefor, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and Accounts.

Mr. McKenzie, from the Committee on Finance and Accounts, reported as correct the following bills, which were ordered to be paid, viz: Gazette job office, printing annual report, \$30; Geo. W. Bryant, cart at Lee building, \$16.85; Smoot & Henry, lumber for do., \$9.56.

Also, the gas bills due September 15 and December 15, 1876, amounting to \$15.25, which, on motion of the Superintendent, were referred to the Committee on School Houses and Furniture, with instruction to secure, if possible, their remission, as if paid, the money would have to come from the city treasury in the end.

Mr. McKenzie, from the special committee to which was referred the communication of several teachers of Hallowell School, complaining of aspersion of their character, and asking an official investigation, reported that such investigation had been made, the Superintendent of Schools conducting it officially in the presence of the committee, and examining all witnesses on oath, and that no evidence had been found to injure the reputation of any of the parties concerned. The Superintendent then gave a brief sketch of the evidence, and, on motion of Mr. J. S. Beach, the report was unanimously adopted.

On motion of the Superintendent, it was ordered that the Clerk grant a second permit to each of the following persons, viz: Mary Bennett, Joseph Whitney, Alice Mason, Mary Cole and William Jackson, their having withdrawn from their respective schools during the present session for sufficient cause.

The Superintendent then presented his fifth annual report, which was received, and on motion of Mr. Whittington, so much thereof as relates to a new curriculum for colored schools was referred to the Committee on School Houses and Furniture.

By unanimous consent a bill of A. S. Perpetua, for coal and wood, amounting to \$11.75, was ordered to be paid.

Mr. J. S. Beach moved to increase the pay of the janitor of the Peabody building to \$300 a year, from this date. There was a great deal of work to be done, and the pay, he thought, was not sufficient.

Mr. Gregory opposed the increase. He thought the Board had no right to give more for the work than it could be properly done for, and he was sure it could be done for the amount now paid.

The Superintendent said that since the appointment of the present janitor another school had been added, besides the frequent use of the assembly room. Mr. Cole was a most faithful and competent officer, and he thought the proposed increase not too much for the work he did.

Mr. McKenzie moved as a substitute for Mr. Beach's motion, to increase the pay to \$250, and called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Aye: Mr. McKenzie—1. Nays: Messrs. J. S. Beach, Gregory, Kemper, Marbury, and Neale—4.

Mr. Beach's motion was then adopted without a division, and the Board adjourned.

Governor Hampton.

Gov. Hampton wrote a letter to the President last night saying that he might not have an opportunity of seeing him again, and assuring him that he could and would secure absolute freedom and peace and equality to both white and colored citizens of the State as soon as the troops should be withdrawn, but intimating at the same time that he would consent to no bargain or compromise whatever. In very warm words he thanked the President for the honor in which he had been received, and expressed his confidence that the President would be true to the loyal and patriotic sentiments of his inaugural address.

A dinner was given by Fernando Wood last evening at his residence, to Governor Hampton and his friends. Among the guests were Secretary Evans, Associate Justice Field, Gen. M. C. Butler and James Conner, Mr. Dawson, editor of the Charleston News, Judge T. J. Mackey, Senator Gordon, of Georgia, Governor Walker, of Virginia, Representative Taylor, of Ohio, and Speaker Randall, and many ladies. Secretary Evans presided at the table.

Last evening Mr. John E. Norris and Columbus Alexander waited upon Gov. Hampton at Willard's, after his return from Fernando Wood's dinner, and tendered him, in behalf of the citizens of Washington, a complimentary serenade. Gov. Hampton accepted the compliment, and said he would be pleased to meet his friends at 8 o'clock this evening.

In consideration of a request made by Secretary Evans, he reconsidered his intention to leave for Columbia last night, and will remain twenty-four additional hours. He will leave at 1 a. m. to-morrow.

Quake Mail.

LONDON, March 31.—12 m.—A telegram has been received here from Liverpool, which shows that Mr. A. Oakley Hall is in that city. The telegram is as follows:

LIVERPOOL, March 31, 11:10 a. m.

Mr. A. Oakley Hall has taken a ticket to London. He missed the eleven o'clock train, and will probably go by the next at noon.

An extraordinary religious revival is in progress in Syracuse, N. Y. No building in the city is large enough to hold the crowds who wish to attend. Nearly thirteen hundred conversions are already reported.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Alexandria, Va., Postoffice March 31, 1877. Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Davis, Millie
Goings, Miss Emma
Harris, Mrs. Rhoda
Hume, Miss Minnie
Jeffries, Frederick
Mendle, Miss Sarah
Pitman, C. C.
Spencer, Miss Sarah
Taylor, Mrs. Jane
Wood, C. C.
Washington, Henry, esq.

JUST RECEIVED.

ALEXANDER'S TWO BUTTON KID GLOVES. In Spring Shades, all sizes.

31 per pair. Every pair warranted.

mh 22 C. C. BERRY.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the ALEXANDRIA MARINE RAILWAY AND SHIP BUILDING CO. will be held at the Commercial Exchange Building on THURSDAY, April 5, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m.

mh 23 E. W. BACON, Secretary.

TUBS, Wash Basins, Clothes Lines and Pins, Buckets, Brooms, Scrub and Blacking Brushes, Stoves, Windows and Dust Brushes, Markets and Covered Baskets, &c., &c., for sale at low prices by

mh 20 F. J. DAVIDSON, 147 King st.

BAKERS' BEST AND GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATES just received by

mh 25 J. C. & E. MILBURN.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, March 31, 1877. Receipts of Grain have increased, and the market for Wheat continues to advance, sales to-day of 2305 bushels at 55c10/16, as to quality Corn is dull, and 1742 bushels sold at 40c white, 47, 48 and 49 for mixed, and 45 for yellow, 100 bushels of Rye brought 69 and 70, and 100 bushels of Oats 40 and 42.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.—The following were the receipts by the Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern R. R. this week: Corn 4235 bushels, wheat 4,665, rye 1,235, corn meal 100, onions 5, potatoes 1,500, sack, flour 621 bbls, leather 475 sides, dress hogs 14, tobacco 72 boxes, ground sumac 100 lbs, ground bark 22,400 lbs, wine 100, beer 321 lbs, dressed poultry 2 bbls, cows and calves 14, tallow 2 bbls, eggs 23 bbls and 23 skins, butter 8 skins, eggs 23 bbls